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*FLOWERING
TREES
of the
ORIENT*

Garden Hobbies

*A. E. Wohlert
Narberth, Pennsylvania*

Oriental Flowering Trees

Japanese Roseflowering and Weeping Cherries

Chinese Flowering Grabs

Double-Flowering Peach

Flowering Plums

Magnolias

Etc.

The Garden Nurseries

A. E. WOHLERT, Owner

Montgomery Avenue

Narberth, Pa.

MARCH 1, 1929

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A. E. WOHLERT

Owner

THE GARDEN NURSERIES

Narberth, Pa.

HISTORY

The following is an extract taken from Circular No. 31, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Paul Russell, Assistant Botanist.

"Since ancient times the Japanese have looked on the Flowering Cherries with a feeling of admiration closely akin to reverence and have given the utmost care to growing and propagating the finer types. At the outset only the single-flowering types were known, but later the double-flowering kinds, which probably originated as sports, were given special attention and perpetuated by grafting. According to Miyoshi, forms with double flowers were known in Japan over a thousand years ago, and the variety known as Fugenzo, now one of the commonest in cultivation in the United States, was grown by the Japanese at least five hundred years ago. About the year 1800 a large collection of selected varieties had been assembled at Kyoto, Japan, through the efforts of the nobles of the court of the Emperor Tokugawa. Miyoshi further states that a collection of 78 varieties, represented by 1,000 trees, was brought together at the town of Kohuku, on the Arakawa River, in 1886, by Kengo Shimidsu, magistrate of the town.

"The earliest introduction into Europe of a double-flowered Japanese Cherry appears to have been in 1822, when Samuel Brookes, a nurseryman at Ball's Pond, Newington Green, England, introduced from Canton, China, a cherry with double white flowers. This was described in 1830 by the English Botanist Lindley as *Prunus Serulata*. The wild single-flowered form of this variable species is reported to be growing wild from Hupeh, China, through Chosen to southern Japan. Miyoshi considers this cherry to be the same species as the majority of the cultivated Japanese varieties. Soon after 1850 living plants of flowering cherries began to reach Europe from Japan, but, except for isolated specimens representing only a few varieties, these ornamental trees are still comparatively little known in that part of the world. Mention should be made, however, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, where a number of the best varieties are to be found, and also of the large private collection of Collingwood Ingram at Benenden, Kent, England, which is said to include nearly seventy varieties.

"In the United States the first recorded introduction of the double-flowering cherries was in March, 1862, when George Rogers Hall brought in 15 varieties, giving them to Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. These apparently have since entirely disappeared. According to Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the first introduction of a single-flowering Japanese Cherry was in 1890, when Dr. William S. Bigelow sent seeds of the Yamasakura variety

(*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*) to the Arnold Arboretum. One Pennsylvania nursery claims to have listed double-flowering varieties since 1890. In 1903 the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry received from Japan, through the late Barbour Lathrop and David Fairchild, a collection of 30 named varieties of flowering cherries. In the following year a collection of 50 named varieties was received from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. The propagation and distribution of these and later importations have been important factors in establishing the flowering cherries in the eastern United States. Increasing interest in these plants also led to their introduction, on a smaller scale, by private individuals, either from European nurseries or direct from Japan. In 1906 Doctor Fairchild introduced 25 of the best single-flowering and double-flowering varieties from Japan and planted them at his place in North Chevy Chase, Md., where many of them are still growing. The largest varietal collection of these cherries in this country has been assembled at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and an excellent collection is also maintained at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

“Probably the best known and most popular collection, however, is that in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In 1912, through the generosity of the city of Tokyo, Japan, nearly 2,000 trees, including the best varieties known to Japanese horticulturists, were presented to the City of Washington and planted in Potomac Park. The earliest flowering variety of this collection, the Yoshino, which encircles the Tidal Basin with its nearly 1,000 trees, bursts into bloom usually late in March or early in April. The other 11 varieties growing along the East and West Drive open their flowers in rapid succession about the time the Yoshino has ceased blooming, making a continuous display for over a month.

HARDINESS

“At the present time it is known that the flowering cherries can be grown satisfactorily throughout the Eastern States, generally, with the exception of the far South and extreme North, where sufficient tests have not yet been made. The fact that the fruiting types of cherries do not succeed in southern areas may indicate a probable lack of success with the flowering types. On the Pacific coast, from central California to Washington, the flowering cherries do well.

“The flowering-cherry collections at Rochester, N. Y., and, with some exceptions, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., have withstood successfully the winters of those sections, although in both instances the proximity of a large body of water has doubtless tempered the extreme cold. At Jamaica Plain a number of varieties, including the Fugenzo, Kwanzan,



Cherry Blossom Time in Japan.
The lovely Yoshino Cherry in full bloom.



Japanese Cherry: Paul Wohlert.

Shirofugen, Ichiyo, and Kirin, have proved entirely hardy. These are recommended for growing in northern New England by E. H. Wilson, who considers them to be derived from *Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*. The different forms of *P. subhirtella* are also hardy there. The remaining varieties of *P. serrulata* almost always suffer at Jamaica Plain from winterkilling of the flower buds.

"In general, it may be said that the flowering cherries can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north.

FRUITING HABITS

"The double-flowering cherries do not produce fruits, so far as is known, and only occasionally are fruits found on the semi-double forms. Even the single varieties fruit very sparingly, with a few regional exceptions. This nonfruiting habit is generally true of the trees in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., possibly because of late spring frosts. At the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., however, moderate crops are borne practically every year by the single forms, and at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., nearly all of the single-flowering cherries bear good crops of seeds annually. Unusually late frosts sometimes injure the flowers of the Yoshino (*Prunus yedoensis*) at the arboretum, and the results are a very light crop. Further tests with the flowering cherries will no doubt indicate other regions favorable to seed production.

SOIL AND MOISTURE

"In any reasonably good, well-drained soil, with average moisture, these cherries should thrive. In general, the same soil conditions should obtain under which the fruiting types of cherries do best.

PLANTING, PRUNING, AND GENERAL CARE

"The double-flowering cherries are seen to best advantage when planted singly or in small groups against a dark background, either of evergreens or of small structure which harmonized in color with the flowers. The single-flowering forms also show up well under similar situations, although they are more suitable than the double varieties for planting along parkways and avenues. Care must be taken to

allow enough room between the trees, especially those of spreading habit; forty feet apart would be a good general planting practice. (My opinion is that 20 to 25 feet is a very liberal distance under usual conditions existing on private places, while in public parks 30 to 40 feet is to be recommended. A. E. Wohlert.) Furthermore, the trees require plenty of sunlight for best development. Since they are grown primarily for the sake of the flowers, pruning the trees is not advisable, except to remove dead wood or to correct some undesirable tendency in habit. Cultivation and fertilizing are helpful, especially with young trees, and should be carried on in the same general way as with the cherries of fruiting types.

DISEASES AND PESTS

"In general, the flowering cherries are subject to the same diseases and pests as other rosaceous woody plants, and similar control measures are advocated. So far as is known, no disease or pest has assumed serious proportions among these trees in this country.

"Occasionally trees are infested with the larvae of the oriental peach moth (*laspeyresia molesta*), which blackens the ends of some of the branches. No effective remedy has yet been found against this moth, but it has not proved a serious pest as far as the Japanese Cherries are concerned."

Staking: Staking is advisable until the central lead or branch has attained sufficient height and strength. Until that time, the sideshoots should be kept within bounds.

Caution: Labels should be tied to sideshoots, never to main branches or trunk, as the tree may be ruined in one year by tight wires or labels.



Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Paul Wohlert,
Deep Pink, Semidouble, Fragrant.

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

A FEW UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM OUR
SATISFIED PATRONS

BAILEY, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The Flowering Cherries and the Crabapples came a few days ago. They were so well packed that they arrived in fine shape. The trees are even larger than the ones I ordered. They are wonderful, and I am very proud of them.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you for the very fine quality of the stock you sent me. I have planted many trees on my place during the last five years, but have never bought any, that have been more carefully grown, or better shaped, or with more satisfactory root systems. It is plain, that you take a great deal of pride in the quality of your product.

ALTOONA, PENNA.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find a snap of our Japanese Cherry Tree. This year it has been its most beautiful, in spite of the dirt and smoke. If anyone wants to know if your trees will grow here, you may refer them to me.

Very truly yours,

L. E. McKEE, M.D.

MEDFORD, MASS.

Dear Sir:

Trees were received and set out April 13. Am very pleased with Shipment.

GRAFTON, W. VA.

Dear Sir:

Beg to acknowledge receipt to-day of trees, ordered from you, on 7th inst. Your Order No. 3908. These trees were of splendid size, and well-rooted, and I see no reason why they should not do well. Thank you very much for your good selection.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to compliment you, as I have done several times, on the good quality of your stock, and the splendid way in which your trees are packed for shipping. It is strange, but I have better results with your trees, which you have to pack and ship for me, than the stock which I sometimes buy locally, and which only has to be delivered a distance of 10 to 12 miles. In the five or six years I have been dealing with you, I do not remember having lost a single tree. I shall continue to recommend your trees, and to send your Catalogues around to my friends, who have gardens.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Dear Sir:

It is indeed with pleasure, to write and tell you of the good condition in which the 300 Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry Trees were received. Everyone arrived in good condition, well packed and handled properly. In my 25 years' experience in handling trees for various parks and estates, I am frank to say I have never unpacked and planted a Shipment, where everything was more satisfactory, than the one I received from you. They were properly bunched, labeled and packed, and I am

The Garden Nurseries—Narberth, Pa.

glad to have had a part in the purchasing of these trees, and will do all that is possible to make the Cherry Tree plot in Riverside Park, a beauty spot in days to come.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. REED, *Supt. Park Forestry Dept.*

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Dear Sir:

The Flowering Weeping Cherry Trees came through in fine shape, with not a single branch broken, and are now doing fine.

Extracts from a St. Louis, Mo., Newspaper, April, 1928

ELEVEN HUNDRED JAPANESE CHERRY TREES ARRIVE TODAY

"Samuel Moffitt's Gift to St. Louis will be planted in Forest Park."

A shipment of 1,100 Japanese Cherry Trees which Samuel Moffitt, former St. Louisan, has given to this city for planting in Forest Park, is expected to reach here today, Park Commissioner Pape said yesterday.

The trees will be planted immediately on the slope of Government Hill in Forest Park, where a beauty spot unequaled in any other city is planned. The trees will fringe the development.

The trees which will be received here are from four to six years old and are all that are available for purchase in this country. They are being sent here from Nurseries at Narberth, Pa., their roots encased in moistened peat.

Pape yesterday said that the trees could hardly be expected to make much of a showing this year. Blooming in middle April or early May, their growth will be temporarily retarded by transplanting, although no attempt has ever been made to grow Japanese Cherry trees here, Pape sees no reason why they should not thrive.

Moffitt, the donor, is a retired capitalist, now living in New York. The trees are worth an aggregate of about \$15,000.

CITIES OF FLOWERS ATTRACT VISITORS, E. H. ANGERT SAYS

HORTICULTURIST ATTORNEY TALKS TO WOMEN'S AD CLUB

Attracting visitors to St. Louis by means of horticultural displays would be a wise commercial undertaking, declared Eugene H. Angert, attorney and president of the newly organized St. Louis Horticultural Society, in an address before the Women's Advertising Club luncheon yesterday at Hotel Statler.

The planting of 1,000 Japanese Cherry Trees in Forest Park through the generosity of a public-minded citizen will in a few years attract twice as many visitors annually as the Veiled Prophet Parade, Angert declared.

"FLOWERS ENTICING"

"In Washington, D. C., when the Japanese Cherry trees are in bloom visitors flock into the city by the train load for the gorgeous spectacle" Angert said. "Rochester, N. Y., attracts tens of thousands of people to visit the wonderful Lilac Parks in Lilac time."

"When it is necessary to call out the police force to handle the crowds as it was yesterday at Shaw's Garden, at the annual flower show. It is evident flowers are an attraction."

"The Associated Industries raise \$1,000,000 to bring new industries to St. Louis, whereas no one thinks of raising \$10 to make St. Louis a more beautiful place for the people already here, or to make it attractive for others to come here to live. Flowers and Shrubs are a civic asset that cannot be over-emphasized.

"When I landed at Southampton on a trip to England, I was impressed with the backyard gardens all the way up to London. Although they were the homes of workmen, they were a perfect riot of blossoms. I do not think you could find three gardens in all St. Louis to equal 10,000 on the way to Southampton."

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Dear Sir:

We are so pleased with the stock you sent. It arrived in excellent condition.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dear Sir:

Something over a year ago, I bought from you, a number of Japanese Rose-Flowering Cherries. I am very much pleased, and all of them have lived, and seem to be thriving, and a number of them flowered beautifully this Spring.

TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT, MICH.

I thought it about time to thank you for the splendid trees you planted on Oakman Boulevard and on Oakman Court Stop Not a single Japanese Flowering Cherry Tree has failed us the same with Chinese Crabs A wonderful result If I did not see it with my own eyes I fear I should be a doubting Thomas Stop I have ordered all the trees to be sprayed Stop I feel sure that I shall ask you to duplicate the Spring order Stop We have planted over thirty thousand plants all perennials Stop Wild flowers galore Stop Should be pleased to hear from you.

ROBERT OAKMAN



Potomac Basin, Washington, D. C., during Cherry Blossom Time. The branches shown are of variety Yoshino (Yedoensis).

Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

AMONG the flowering trees, the Japanese Roseflowering Cherry takes the lead, possibly because of the popular appeal of the well-advertised "Cherry Season" of Japan, when tourists by thousands visit that country.

The Japanese Cherry trees vary a great deal in form and therefore can be adapted to many various uses in decorating the garden. One

type resembles the elm in its vase form, being cylindrical in form when young, turning to vase-shape with age. Another type, the Amanogawa, is pyramidal in form like the Lombardy poplar, while the Weeping form makes a medium-sized tree and is in great demand. Most of the sorts, however, have wide-spreading branches—some of this latter type being vigorous growers, others of medium growth, while some are rather dwarfish.

Nearly all the Japanese Cherries are tinted pink. An exceptional variety or two are pure white—FUJIZAN (or Mt. Fuji) being one of the white and only pure white Japanese Cherry I know. Most sorts are tinted blush or pink; few are red or old rose; a few are fragrant, among the latter being Amanogawa, Mikurumagaeshi and Hosokawa-Beni.

The Cherry trees are admired by the Japanese exceedingly—from the time the first buds and flowers of the single earliest BENI-HIGAN blooms in April among the snows, followed by the deeper-colored SHIDARE-HIGAN (or Weeping Cherry) right through the season of the Rose-flowering Cherry, which is about one month from the earliest to the latest variety, until the windy day that brings down



Two of our nursery-grown
Amanogawa Cherry Trees.

the petals, carpeting the lawns and walks in pink.

While the Japanese admire and love all Zakura (Cherries) and have originated nearly all the double and semi-double forms in cultivation,

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

they do not neglect the single forms, but plant them profusely and liberally. These single sorts grow vigorously and they are effective.

In summer the Japanese Cherry is an attractive tree, with glossy green leaves presenting an appearance equal to that of the finest shade trees we have. In fall these leaves turn a brilliant scarlet and crimson, often strongly tinged with brown, making a blaze of color.

In America, the display in Washington, D. C. is notable. The collection there was presented to our nation during President Taft's administration by the City of Tokio and planted along the River Drive near the Basin, where it attracts thousands of visitors annually from Washington and other cities during the "Cherry Season." Many city parks are also featuring these trees, thus giving to the public the benefit of gorgeous blooming trees. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, extensive plantings have been made.

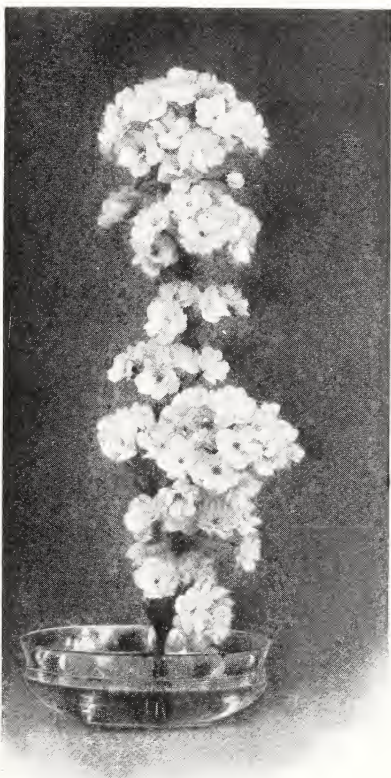
On page 25 will be found a list of public grounds where our Flowering Trees may be seen. Possibly one of these may be near your home.



Japanese Flowering Cherry in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The trees are the lovely Yoshino variety so popular with the Japanese. The presentation of the Cherry trees when made showed a preponderance of this sort—proof enough of the high esteem which it is held in its native land.

GOOD varieties of JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES, from an American viewpoint, are the following:

AMANOGAWA. A new sort in America but a well-established old time sort in Japan. The name, translated literally, means "Heaven's



A flowering branch of Amanogawa, illustrating the distribution of the flowers. All the branches are equally well studded with bloom.

River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the habit is columnar—on the order of the Lombardy poplar. While the flowers of nearly all the other sorts are carried on long flower stems that droop, the semi-double pink flowers of AMANOGAWA are held upright on rather short stocky stems. The flowers exhale a delightful, delicate fragrance and lend a charming effect to the tree as they entirely cover every branch. On account of the columnar habit of this variety, it takes up little room and gives but little shade, therefore fitting itself particularly well to small gardens and formal plantings. It is also effective in the shrub border giving it an accent difficult to obtain otherwise.

Most of the other flowering cherries may be classified as "Early," "Midseason" and "Late" varieties.

The "Early" varieties we subdivide into the "First early flowering Cherries" and the "Second early flowering." Under the first-named we have the following:

BENI-HIGAN ZAKURA (*Spring Cherry*) blooms in early April among the snows and has small single light-pink flowers, produced in multitudes, absolutely covering the tree; indeed a lovely object after

the winter's snow and frost, and no collection is complete without it.

BENI-HIGAN is the Japanese Spring Cherry which Mr. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, calls "the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all the Japanese Cherries." It is a large low-branched shrub rather than a tree and it is not known as a wild plant. This variety is known as Higanzakura in Japan, where it is widely cultivated. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where



Shidara Higan Zakura: Pyramidal form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry.

they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of this variety is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or twelve days, longer than those of the other single-flowered Cherry trees.

SHIDARE-HIGAN ZAKURA (*Japanese Weeping Cherry*) (*Rosebud Cherry*) sprang from the upright Beni-Higan variety, after which it is the first tree to bloom in the Spring with its deep pink flowers. It is a worthy street tree, and nothing surpasses it in loveliness during its period of bloom, flowering in abundance as it does in the

vicinity of Philadelphia and elsewhere in April, and being covered with thousands of rosepink, single flowers, before the least sign of foliage is visible. The weather then being cool, it has a long season.

Judging from the demand for this tree, it is absolutely the finest and most valuable lawn tree in the opinion of our customers. The reason for this is that it blooms so early and its bright colored flowers are an inspiration to a garden lover. When the Weeping Cherry blooms, it blooms alone and has no competition. There are two forms of this Weeping Cherry—the “Pyramid” and the “Standard.” The PYRAMID is its natural form and has a very graceful, fountain-like habit, similar to the weeping birch or willow, while the STANDARD form is umbrella shape, being budded on a bare stem, four to six feet high. Aside from its shape, the STANDARD form is like the PYRAMID form.



Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Rosea.

ASAHI BOTAN. A young tree in bloom in our nursery row. Every branch is completely covered with lovely, pink flowers. The variety JEANNE WOHLERT is similar but lighter in color; both are of dwarf habit, occupying but little space in the garden and should be excellent for forcing if grown in pots.

The "Second early flowering" varieties are:

ASAHI-BOTAN, a distinct dwarf type very similar to JEANNE WOHLERT in everything but color, in that it is deeper and richer. The flowers are arranged in the same hyacinth formation. The tree is very dwarf—a bush branching from the ground up. Though it is suitable for rockeries and small gardens, it is hardly in place on display in a public park unless well protected in secluded parts where it would be a real jewel.

PAUL WOHLERT is semi-dwarf with double flowers, the color of which is red or deep pink. The tree blooms very early, following the WEEPING SHIDARE-HIGAN. Under ordinary conditions, this sort should be considered fully grown at twenty feet, but we have trees that appear to have stopped growing at eight feet. It is quite bushy, a ten-foot tree having an approximate spread of at least eight feet.

JEANNE WOHLERT, "the baby in the family," is decidedly the most dwarf in habit of all the Japanese Flowering Cherries, showing a tendency to branch directly from the ground. The semi-double, delicately tinted, light pink flowers are fragrant and they are produced very freely on short stems. It is an exceedingly attractive sort, very rare.

The "Midseason" sorts are possibly the loveliest forms of the Roseflowering Cherry, the bloom being borne on short stems encir-



cling the branch in a sort of bottle-brush effect of the most delicate coloring. None are so full or double as the late flowering sorts, but for that reason they are all the more effective. We have the following varieties in this class:

MIKURUMAGAESHI ZAKURA is considered by the Japanese one of the loveliest of the flowering cherries. So lovely is it, that the name implies you will turn around and look back when you leave the tree. It is double flowering, light pink, slightly fragrant and exceedingly lovely not only because of the delicate coloring, but also because of the unusually attractive distribution of the flowers over the tree. The tree is decidedly spreading and the branches, which lack prominent side shoots, are covered from end to end with flowers resembling floral fishing poles.

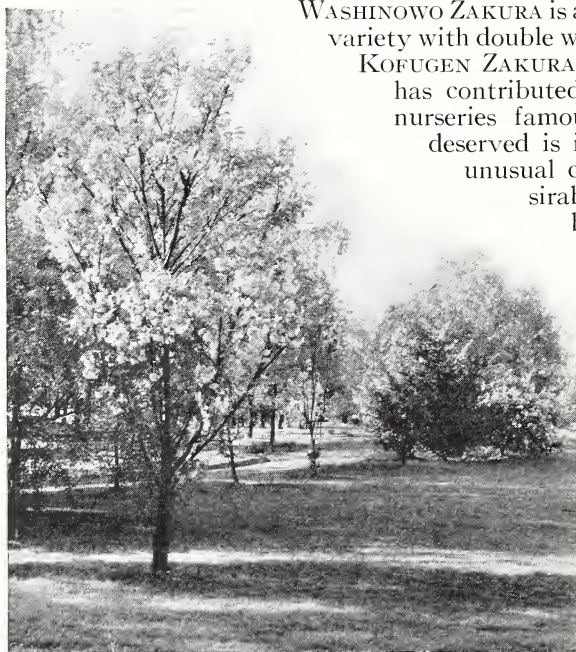
HOSOKAWA-BENI ZAKURA is more upright than the foregoing but of a similar color. The branches of this tree have longer side shoots and will grow in a more dense formation. The tree does not show a great tendency to spread. Its flowers are delicate and fragrant.

RUTH WOHLERT is of an exquisite color and form, a type similar to the above, but more vigorous than either. Its flowers are double, bluish pink.

WASHINOWO ZAKURA is a scarce, slow-growing variety with double white, fragrant flowers.

KOFUGEN ZAKURA is the variety which has contributed toward making our nurseries famous locally, and well-deserved is its popularity for its unusual color is rare and desirable. It bears crimson

buds which open into double flowers of a deep pink, blending into old rose. As shown in the picture of NADEN on page 18, the very large and heavy flowers are pendulous. It grows vigorously, is upright, and popular on account of its symmetrical growth which at maturity becomes quite spreading, but the depth of the color



Hosokawa-Beni-Zakura. In Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.



Japan Roseflowering Cherry: Kofugen Zakura.

is also a contributing cause to its popularity. This variety is also known as James H. Veitch and Fugenzo.

SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA, also known as "Shirofugen," is similar to NADEN, except the foliage is a lighter green. The flowers are light pink, the buds a deep pink with one or two green, leafy carpels projecting.

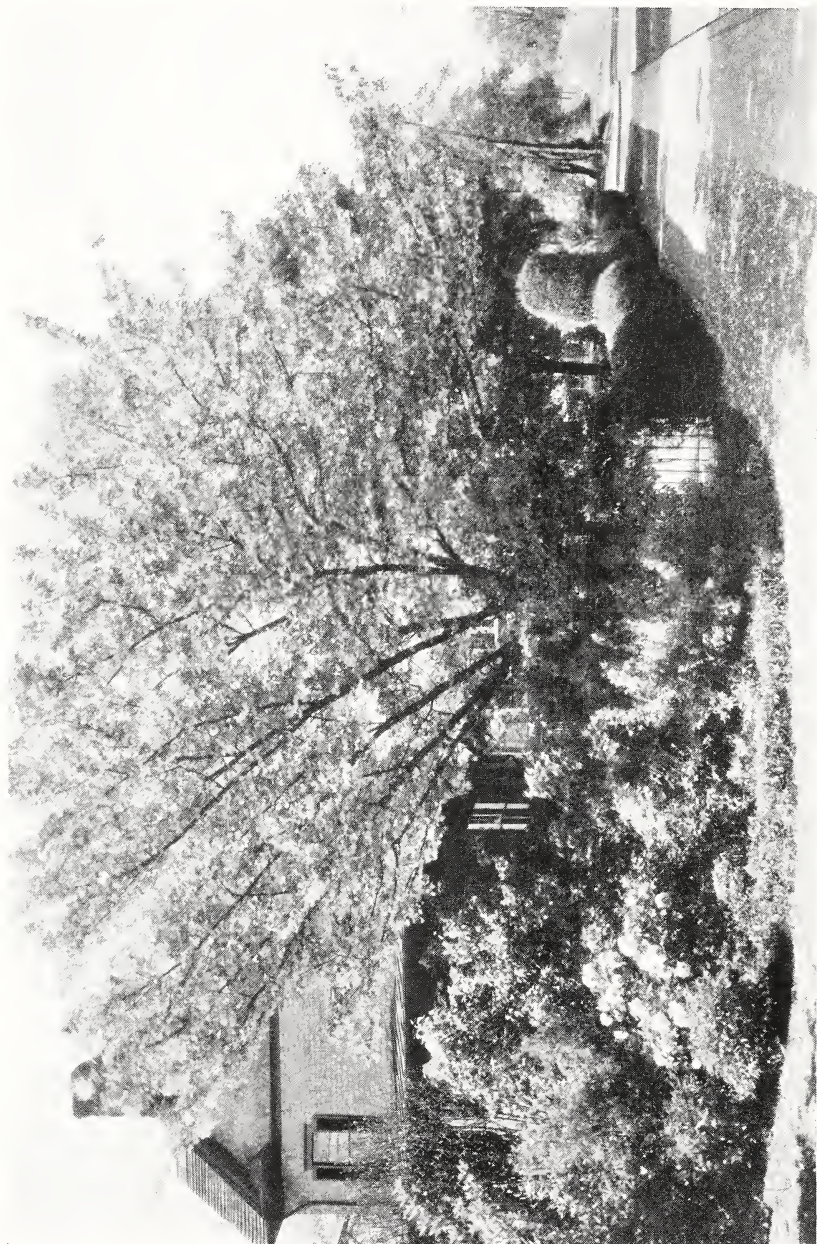
NADEN (Sieboldi) is a lovely, double, pink variety, somewhat deeper than a blush pink, with flowers that are very large and heavy, well-filled, and produced in great abundance, lasting about two weeks and turning to a deeper tint when fully matured. The matured tree grows symmetrical and spreads like KOFUGEN—one probably being a sport from the other.

ROSEA is another good variety, similar in form and bloom to the above sorts. Its very full, double, globular flowers are pendulous, from three to five flowers growing in a cluster. Each flower is distinctly exquisite in form and shade, the color being pale pink ageing to rose.

ROSEA-HOLLANDI, so called because it was received from Holland, is similar to ROSEA except in form; it becomes vase-shaped with age.

OJOCHIN ZAKURA. The name translated means "paper lantern," or as we would say, "chinese lantern." The flowers are very large, semi-double, and pink tinted. The tree is very vigorous, upright in growth, but not nearly so spreading as the varieties named above, although it has greater spread than ROSEA-HOLLANDI. This is a very desirable sort.

SEKIZAN ZAKURA (*Kwansan, Kansan or Sekiyama*). Although known in Japan under all three names and in Washington, D. C., under "Kwansan," we use the first name. The truncate red buds



Japanese Roseflowering Cherry: Naden Zakura. As grown in Narberth, Pa.

show the projecting leafy carpels, as in Kofugen, and the deep-pink flowers, about 2 inches across, are in pendent clusters of three or four. Occasionally, depending on the weather, the color of the SEKIZAN may seem to be decidedly lighter than that of KOFUGEN. This tree grows more compact than OJOCHIN and it adapts itself particularly well to the bushy form since its branches from the ground up. It seems to be very popular with our cherry lovers.

OKUMIYAKO ZAKURA is an extra fine late-flowering sort that had been very scarce until the season 1927-28. It is a perfect semi-double deep pink variety of great charm. Before the end of the season, we are generally completely sold out of this variety.

FUJIZAN ZAKURA (*Mt. Fuji*) is a lovely variety highly valued here as well as in Japan where it was named after the sacred Mt. Fuji. It is somewhat longer petaled and not so full as other varieties of this class, but the snowy-white flowers are very large and heavy, produced in great abundance. Being the only snow-white roseflowering Cherry in cultivation in this country, it is extremely popular.

WOHLERT'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY. Last year we introduced one of our double-flowering, Weeping varieties under the name of WOHLERT'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY. This variety is a distinctive departure from the accepted type. When in bloom, it resembles a sunshade embroidered with flowers. The habit of growth is fairly regular, and the shape of the tree as it develops, resembles a strikingly decorated, open umbrella. The double-rose-pink flowers are large and similar in size and color to SEKIZAN and KOFUGEN. This new and most beautiful Weeping Cherry will soon take its place among the other popular Flowering Cherries.

YOSHINO ZAKURA (*Prunus Yedoensis*) is a fast-growing tree of spreading habit, up to 45 feet in height, with stout branches and smooth pale-gray bark which becomes darker and rougher in old

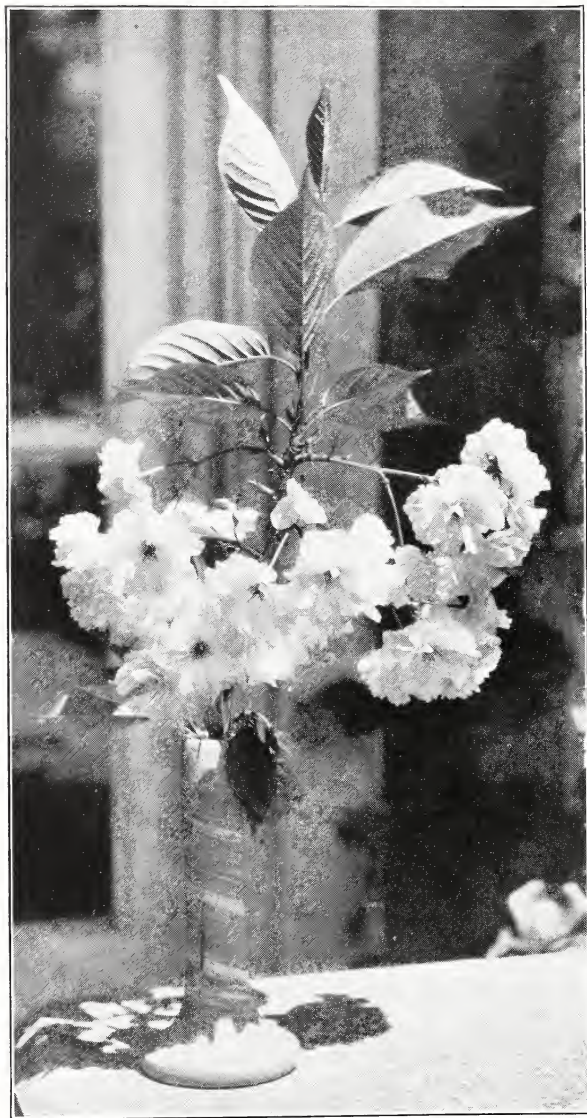


BENI-HIGAN (*Prunus subhirtella*). Habit of growth showing tree almost twice as wide as high. A blaze of light pink.

trees. The slightly fragrant single flowers, pink fading to white, and usually a little more than an inch across, are in few-flowered clusters which commonly appear in advance of the leaves. The pinkish flowers

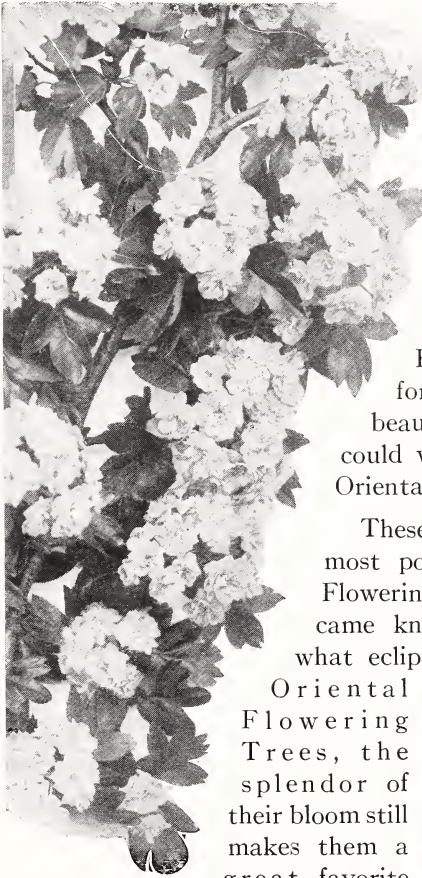
against the pale-gray bark produce an especially pleasing color effect. The small globular fruits are black, with very little flesh.

The Yoshino is one of the most popular cherries among the Japanese, who have planted more than 50,000 trees in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo and who make its spring flowering the occasion for a national holiday. There are trees in the Imperial Botanic Gardens at Koishikawa, Japan, over fifty years old. At Washington, D. C. there is a collection of nearly 1,000 trees planted around the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, and great crowds visit the park when these bloom in early spring. They were set out in 1912, during Taft's administration, and are now large, handsome trees.



Japan Roseflowering Cherry Naden.

Crataegus---Flowering Hawthorn



The Double-flowering Hawthorns are hardy ornamental shrubs or trees of dense habit, with handsome foliage, and attractive, fragrant flowers. Although there are many varieties of Hawthorns, the ones we have to offer are garden varieties of the English Hawthorn. These improved forms are double flowering and make beautiful and unusual specimens and could well be used in a grouping with Oriental Flowering Trees.

These Hawthorns were absolutely the most popular flowering trees before the Flowering Cherries and Crabapples became known. Even though now somewhat eclipsed by these gorgeous blooming

Oriental Flowering Trees, the splendor of their bloom still makes them a great favorite

with many garden-lovers. Undoubtedly they still deserve a prominent place in any garden and any plant-lover will be well rewarded by planting these attractive trees.



Persica: Double White Flowering Peach.

Pyracanthus Coccinea

(*Evergreen Thorn or Fire Thorn*)

PYRACANTHUS COCCINEA is a broad-leaved evergreen of great value for garden decoration where it is hardy, such as in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in all states south of the Mason and Dixon Line, where it grows even more luxuriantly on account of the longer season and milder winter. The flowers are white, the fruit an orange, scarlet or red, beautifully contrasted with the green, glossy evergreen foliage. The cut sprays are a glorious house decoration, but they are at their best on the bush where they grow effectively. Aside from the American and English Holly, it is the only evergreen shrub which bears red berries. For desired effects, either shear it into a perfect hedge shape, or allow it to grow naturally. Eventually it would attain a height of from six to eight feet, but it would never grow so fast as the common shrub. Where this evergreen shrub thrives, it should by all means be planted. I consider it practically indispensable for rounding off and completing the outdoor display.

Pyracanthus Lalandi

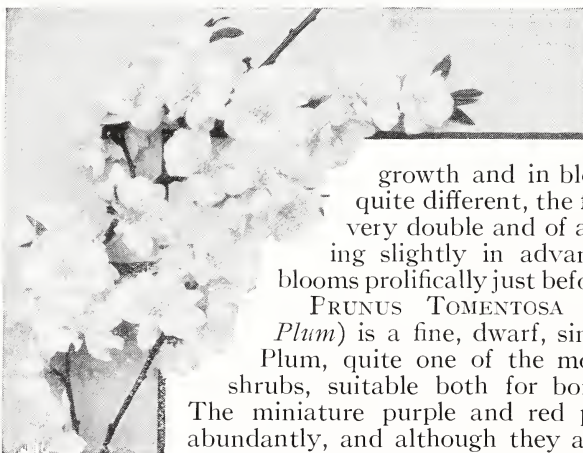
PYRACANTHUS LALANDI is similar to *Pyracanthus Coccinea* except that it is a dwarf variety which grows more compact. The foliage and twigs are smaller and the plant is lower and bushier. *Coccinea* is adapted to hedges four to five feet high, while *Lalandi* is best fitted for hedges two or three feet high, or for low, decorative, specimen plants, among evergreens, or along flower borders. It is far superior to either privet or boxwood hedge and it is especially suitable for planting in front of a porch, as its very strikingly-different foliage and fruit add that artistic touch of color so necessary to an evergreen planting. The fruit of both of these varieties color in late August or early September, and although exceedingly cold weather may cause the fruit to freeze and shrivel, after a cold winter, the berries are often still very effective, having suffered no loss of color nor has the shrub lost foliage.



Pyracanthus Coccinea.

Flowering Peach and Plum

PERSICA (*Double Flowering Peach*). This variety of flowering tree is considered very valuable in a garden where an Oriental aspect is desired. It is probably the most brilliantly colored tree in the early spring season, and though it is not fragrant, it makes up for this by a soft, gorgeous coloring. Its rose-like flowers cover practically every branch and twig of the tree and range in color from purest white to soft pink, rose and red. The white double-flowering Peach is particularly charming and unusual because it is perhaps the purest white seen in any flower. *PERSICA* comes in three colors—White, Pink and Crimson.



PRUNUS TRILOBA (*Japanese Flowering Plum*) is a miniature *Persica* or Flowering Peach, smaller in

growth and in bloom. The foliage is quite different, the flowers are beautiful, very double and of a lovely pink, blooming slightly in advance of *PERSICA*. It blooms prolifically just before the leaves appear.

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA (*Chinese Flowering Plum*) is a fine, dwarf, single, white flowering Plum, quite one of the most attractive dwarf shrubs, suitable both for borders and rockeries. The miniature purple and red plums are produced abundantly, and although they are good to eat, they are most too attractive to be disturbed.

*A Few Parks and Public Grounds Displaying
Our Flowering Trees*

- Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Central Louisiana State Hospital, Pinesville, La.
City of Baltimore, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md.
City of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
City of Greeley, Greeley, Colo.
City of Green Bay, Green Bay, Wisc.
City of Houston, Houston, Texas.
City of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.
City Park, Denver, Colo.
City of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
City of Selma, Selma, Ala.
City of Terre Haute, Terre Haute, Ind.
City of Toledo, Toledo, O.
City of Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
Commonwealth of Penna., Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dept. Commerce, Division of Supplies, Washington, D. C.
Dept. Highways, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dept. Horticulture, State College, Pa.
Essex Co. Park Comm. Newark, N. J.
Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Peabody College, Ad. Browne, Nashville, Tenn.
George School, Bucks County, Pa.
Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assoc., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Iowa State College, Station A, Ames, Iowa.
Johns Hopkins University, Homewood, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.
Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.
Nela Park, F. Nemec, Cleveland, O.
New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, N. Y.
New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
Park Commissioners, Park Dept., Toledo, O.
Park Commissioners, City of Concord, N. H.
Propagating Gardens, Washington, D. C.
Quartermaster War Dept., Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.
Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery, Reading, Penna.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Warinaco Park, Elizabeth, N. J.
Westchester County Park, Bronxville, N. Y.





Chinese Flowering Crabs

The Chinese Flowering Crab has justly been called the "Queen of the Garden" for even though it is not so well known as the Cherries, several varieties have no rivals among the Flowering Trees. Besides being particularly suited for Northern gardens, Flowering Crabs have a rugged, picturesque habit of growth which enhances their value for sky-line effect. They lend themselves readily not only to mass-planting, but also to grouping in small or large clumps and to hedges, or single specimen plantings, producing immediate and remarkable results. When planted in masses ten to fifteen feet apart, their beauty of form and color transforms the garden into an Oriental picture of unusual splendor.

Many varieties bear ornamental fruit which persists far into the winter, producing a cheerful effect and attracting the birds. The



Malus Atrosanguinea—Illustrating its habit when left to its own devices.
Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

flowers are of varying shades of pink and some pure white, many of which have a delicate fragrance. Several varieties bloom early in life—even when only twelve inches high, others have to be at least six years old.

The following are all desirable varieties of the CHINESE CRABS:

MALUS ATROSANGUINEA (*Carmine Crab*) is by far the most showy variety of the Crabapples and the most brilliant subject in any garden. The small, single flowers open immediately after the Japanese Weeping Cherry has blossomed, and like most other Crabs, the flowers are produced before the foliage. Their brilliant coloring is unsurpassed, yet for those who do not care for such brilliancy there is the compensation that the flowers fade gradually within two weeks to a lovely light pink, which characterizes the early bloom of the old and popular *Floribunda* variety. The flowers are produced in multitudes, almost obliterating the branches. To me it appears that the tree is clothed in transparent silk gauze, pink and shimmering, changing in color value with the elevation of the sun and the position of the observer in relation to the sunlight. When planted in groups or as single trees, the *ATROSANGUINEA* is very beautiful, but even more beautiful is the effect produced when it is used as a hedge plant. It may be treated almost like privet; that is, the outside branches may be sheared twice, in the spring and early summer, leaving the upright growth alone. As the foliage is held well into November and as it remains to the last a splendid glossy green having apparently no attraction to insects, it rivals the Privet as a hedge or screen. A height of twenty feet is readily attained when the tree is treated in the foregoing manner. When left to its own devices which can be safely done where there is room enough, the tree becomes low spreading and extremely bushy. In common with all the Crabs it will grow in any soil, wet or dry, rich or poor, but of course the reward for



Malus Spectabilis.



Malus Atrosanguinea in foreground. Malus Floribunda in background



Malus Floribunda.



Malus Scheideckeri.

good culture is more rapid growth. Do not thin out any branches. A one-year old tree blooms as well for its size as an older tree. All shearing and pruning is done when the last petals of the flowers have fallen.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA is of a similar habit and appears to be a cross of *FLORIBUNDA* or *ATROSANGUINEA* and *PARKMANI*. Its habit of growth, its glossy foliage, and its fruit appear to have been inherited from one of the first named and the flowers from the latter. The pink, single or semi-double flowers grow abundantly in clusters on red, wire-like stems three inches long.

MALUS ELEYI. *Malus Eleyi* received the Award of Merit, R.H.S., London, England. It has inherited many of the characteristics of its mother plant, *M. NIEDZWETZKYANA*. The young shoots are fuzzy and the foliage has a brownish red, purple hue similar to the species, but of a brighter color, and throughout the entire growing season this brilliantly colored young foliage rivals the well-known Japanese Maple. It blossoms very freely and the flowers, which are borne in thick clusters like apple blossoms, are of a most pleasing rich, vinous red. In autumn the dark red fruit hangs in dense clusters from the lower side of the branches, and, without a doubt, there are few Crab-apples which make such a display in blossom and fruit. It is yet a novelty and barely known in the United States.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA is an old favorite, of spreading growth, prolific flowering, like *ATROSANGUINEA* in every way but color. The blossoms are a light pink blending into a white, followed by an abundance of yellowish-green fruit relished by the birds. The flower buds are very beautiful, displaying a brilliant pink before bursting into early bloom. It can be grown as well as the rest of the *Malus* as a tree, but it is best as a bush—a handsome and very attractive variety. As pink is probably the favorite color in the garden, *FLORIBUNDA* has always enjoyed great popularity. It blooms when about twelve inches high.

MALUS MICROMALUS. The habit of this plant is strictly upright and more pyramidal than any of the other flowering apples. The flowers are of a deep, delicate rose pink, the fruit is light yellow, and very often reddish-brown in color on one side. It is usually one of the first ornamental apples to come into bloom. With its smooth, pale, grayish-black bark and its attractive newness, it is considered one of the best of the Flowering Crabs. Quite uncommon and rare.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA. This is also a new sort. In habit it resembles *FLORIBUNDA*. Its purple foliage and bark, single purple flowers and fruit make it a distinct departure from the ordinary. The flowers and fruit are carried on long, pendulous stems and are produced in great abundance on mature trees. It is a strong grower, and when in bloom, its blossoms completely conceal the twigs and branches.

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA is an apple variety with purple fruit and flowers. The leaves, stems, sap, bark, buds and all are red or



Malus floribunda.

purple, the apples being red throughout and good to eat. The tree blooms successfully in two or three years, but not until it has reached the age of ten years does it produce abundantly. It is an interesting variety which is entitled to a place in all collections and should be planted where there is plenty of room for spreading.

MALUS PARKMANI is a lovely slow-growing dwarf tree with long

lanceolate foliage and showy, double, pink flowers on drooping, red stems. It is not desirable for general planting where immediate effects are desired, but it is suitable for small gardens on account of its slow growth. Although other varieties show a striking character that has more landscape value than *PARKMANI*, the latter has great merit and is worthwhile in any collection, being used a great deal on account of its delicate beauty and hardiness. When only about twelve to eighteen inches high this variety will bloom.

MALUS BACCATA is a fast and vigorous grower. The color of the flower is not conspicuous, but the fragrance is a delight. A young *BACCATA* tree will bloom freely, but not so early in life as many other varieties, some of which will bloom freely when only twelve inches high. *BACCATA* is known for its showy red buds, its white, fragrant, single flowers and its attractive foliage. The fruit is beautifully colored, very effective on the tree and good for jelly. The fruit is produced in great quantities and is extremely showy when it is ripe. This variety grows in an upright, tree-like form.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI and *SPECTABILIS* are very similar, though they can be told apart by the more glossy foliage and the color of the wood of the latter. These sorts have double flowers and upright branches, especially noticeable on the young trees, and they are both free-flowering varieties. The flowers are carried in bottle-brush formation on the stems for the entire length of the branch, frequently three feet or more, but the heavy fruit, valuable for jelly, hangs down.

The SCHEIDECKERI is a sort that flowers floriferously as a young tree of two or three years of age, but SPECTABILIS cannot be counted upon to produce much bloom before it is ten years old, although the flowers are twice as large.

MALUS SARGENTI is a new dwarf type, much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as well as for places where a low-growing tree is indicated by conditions—under a window or in front of taller trees in groups. SARGENTI is practically a creeping form, at least it is low and spreading. There is an abundance of red fruit in September, which persists the greater part of the winter.

MALUS TORINGO is a type introduced from Asia. This sort and M. SARGENTI are similar in habit and bloom. The flowers are produced in abundance, giving the effect of plum blossoms which are almost white, followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit which is not only showy, but which also holds out well into the winter.

MALUS IOENSIS and IOENSIS BECHTELI. Of the American Crabs these two varieties are of about equal value for landscape effect. BECHTELI is double-flowering, but of both sorts the buds are globular. Perhaps the double flowers of BECHTELI are more enduring since they do not produce fruit. IOENSIS, however, is more vigorous than BECHTELI. The flowers are fragrant and of a very beautiful pink, the loveliest pink of all flowering trees. For landscape effect, the double form is not so valuable as the flowers are pretty well hidden in the foliage.

MALUS CORONARIUS PLENA, a double form of our native crab, large, very double, fragrant, pink, rose-like flowers, freely produced. This variety is very scarce—only a few trees available here, and probably none elsewhere.

Chinese Flowering Crabs: The same general directions apply as in the Japanese Cherries, with the exception that Crabs have a wider range of adaptability to soil; wet or dry, rich or poor, but, of course, responding with more growth by good soil and good culture. Some varieties will stand shearing especially well, such as the *Atrosanguinea*, which may be sheared into a pyramidal, standard or ball-shaped tree. Of course, all pruning and shearing is done after the flowers have passed.

There are Crabapples suitable for the lawn or park, for steep banks or edge of woodlands, for open places or forest glades; Crabapples garlanded with myriad blossoms in the spring; Crabapples brilliantly jewelled with countless fruits in autumn. Crabapples whose scented flowers are my lady's delight; Crabapples whose characteristics are the artist's joy; Crabapples whose wholesome fruit makes delicious preserves; Crabapples whose tiny fruits save our feathered friends from starving in the depth of winter. Their beauty is indescribable, their charm irresistible. Come to the Arboretum at Crabapple time.

—Extract from "*America's Greatest Garden*" by E. H. Wilson.



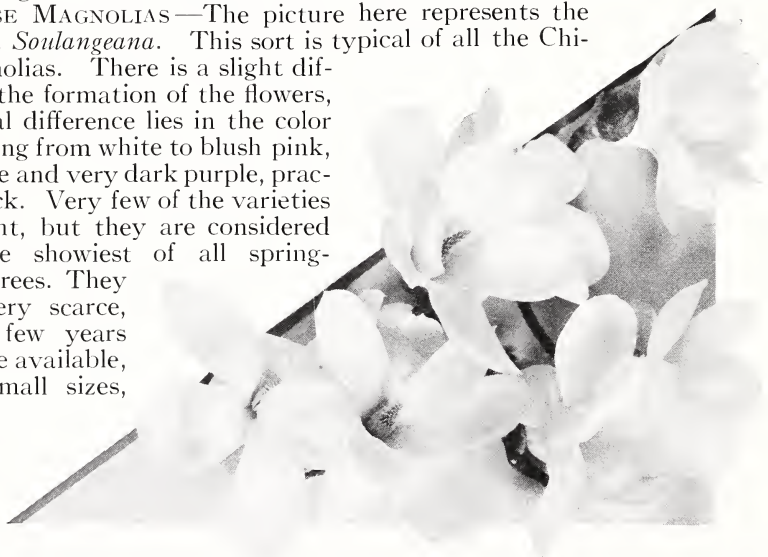
Magnolia Grandiflora—The evergreen foliage is just as good as this during the winter cold.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (*Evergreen Magnolia*) is a native of the warm southern states and hardy as far north as Newark, N. J., as well as in southern Ohio, Missouri and southern Kansas, and is undoubtedly the most attractive evergreen where it is hardy. The leaves are of good size, glossy green above, gray to rust-red on the under side. The flowers are cup-shaped, fully 8 to 10 inches across, white fading to a cream with rather heavy, spicy odor.

Like other American Magnolias it was early introduced to Europe; it was in England in 1737 but is only properly hardy in the most favored parts of that country. It is one of the few American trees introduced to the Orient. In the Public Garden, Shanghai, there are several shapely trees and

in Japan it grows well in Yokohama, Tokyo and places to the South.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS—The picture here represents the variety *M. Soulangeana*. This sort is typical of all the Chinese Magnolias. There is a slight difference in the formation of the flowers, but the real difference lies in the color only, varying from white to blush pink, light purple and very dark purple, practically black. Very few of the varieties are fragrant, but they are considered among the showiest of all spring-flowering trees. They are yet very scarce, but in a few years they will be available, even in small sizes, for all who may want them.



Chinese Magnolia Blossoms.

Price List for Spring 1929

Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

The first name in capitals is the name used by our nurseries, and the name following in parentheses is that found in "Standardized Plant Names."

	Size	Each	Ten
Amanogawa-Zakura , light pink; late; fragrant; double; pyramidal or columnar; new variety; just right for formal planting or small gardens.	6-12"	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00
	12-18"	2.50	20.00
	18-24"	3.00	25.00
	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	7.00	60.00
	5-6'	8.00	70.00
	6-7'	9.00	85.00
	7-8'	10.00	90.00
	8-9'	13.50	120.00
	9-10'	15.00	
	10-11'	20.00	
Asahi-Botan-Zakura , Early or mid-season; bluish; double; one of the very best slow-growing sorts; dwarf habit; prolific bloomer; hyacinth arrangement of flowers.	6-12"	1.50	10.00
	12-18"	2.00	15.00
	18-24"	3.00	25.00
	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	6.50	55.00
	6-7'	8.50	80.00
	Very bushy.....		
	Specimen trees.....		
Avium Flora Plena , double pure white. A very fast and symmetrical growing tree, covered with double white flowers; a real shade tree, too.	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	50.00
	6-7'	7.00	60.00
	7-8'	8.00	70.00
	8-9'	9.00	
	9-10'	12.50	
Autumnalis , semi-double flowers, pink, blooms in fall and early spring, very unusual and rare. New.	18-24"	3.00	
	3-4'	7.50	
	4-5'	8.50	
Beni-Higan-Zakura (Higan Cherry, P. Subhirtella) "Spring Cherry" first to bloom, very prolific, bluish pink, small single flowers that bloom with the last snows of winter. Not a weeping sort. Bushy specimens.....	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Beni-Higan-Zakura—Continued.

	Size	Each	Ten
Bushy specimens.....	5-6'	\$6.00	
Bushy specimens.....	6-7'	8.00	
Bushy specimens.....	7-8'	12.50	
Very bushy specimens.....	7-8'	15.00	\$125.00
	8-9'	20.00	

Beni-Higan Standards.

4-5 ft. stems, heads 2-3 ft. wide.	15.00
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Botan-Zakura , blush, double, slow-growing	18-24''	2.50	20.00
sort, prolific bloomer.	2-3'	3.50	

Fujizan (Shirotae; Mount Fuji) snow white;	18-24''	2.50	22.50
large double flowers; vigorous; extra choice.	2-3'	3.50	

Hosokawa-Beni-Zakura , pink; mid-season;	6-12''	2.00	15.00
upright growth, slight spread; fragrant	12-18''	2.50	20.00
double flowers; one of the best; another of	18-24''	3.00	25.00
the hyacinth flowering sorts.	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	6.50	60.00
	5-6'	7.50	70.00
	6-7'	10.00	
	7-8'	12.50	
	8-9'	15.00	

Jeanne Wohlert, Dwarf; semi-double; new; rare. The effect of this tree in bloom is that of many branched hyacinth of a lovely soft pink.

	6-12''	2.00
Very bushy.....	2-3'	5.00
Very bushy.....	3-4'	6.00
Very bushy.....	4-5'	7.00
Very bushy.....	5-6'	8.00
Very bushy.....	6-7'	10.00

Kofugen-Zakura (Fugenzo) double deep pink;	6-12''	1.50	12.50
vigorous; upright and no great tendency to	12-18''	2.00	18.00
spread. One of the best; a good street tree.	18-24''	2.50	22.50
This is the first season we have had enough to	2-3'	4.00	35.00
meet the demand for this variety. The best	3-4'	5.00	40.00
deep pink sort.	4-5'	6.50	60.00
	5-6'	7.50	70.00
	6-7'	8.50	80.00
Extra heavy.....	6-7'	10.00	
	7-8'	10.00	90.00
Extra heavy.....	7-8'	15.00	
	8-9'	15.00	140.00



Kofugen-Zakura—Continued.

	Size	Each	Ten
Extra heavy.	8-9'	\$ 20.00	
	9-10'	20.00	
Extra heavy.	9-10'	25.00	
	10-11'	25.00	

Mikurumagaeshi-Zakura , Blush; mid-season; double flowers; spreading growth; one of the loveliest; a typical hyacinth flowering variety, fragrant.	6-12''	2.50	
	12-18''	3.00	
	18-24''	3.50	
	2-3'	4.00	\$ 35.00
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	8.00	
	6-7'	10.00	90.00
	7-8'	12.50	100.00
	8-9'	15.00	

Naden-Zakura (Sieboldi), Pink; late flowering; double; very popular; vigorous grower; showy and attractive; adapted for street or lane planting. We never have had enough of this sort.	6-12''	2.00	
	12-18''	2.50	
	18-24''	3.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	8.00	
	6-7'	10.00	
	7-8'	12.50	
	8-9'	15.00	

Ojochin-Zakura "Chinese Lantern," Large semi-double; pink; a vigorous strong growing sort.	6-12''	1.00	
	12-18''	1.50	
	2-3'	3.00	25.00
	3-4'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	8.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	12.50	
	9-10'	15.00	

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

	Size	Each	Ten
Okumiyako-Zakura , Semi-double; pink; late flowering; new; a very choice sort.	6-12"	\$ 1.50	
	12-18"	2.50	
	18-24"	3.50	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	8.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
Paul Wohlert , Semi-double, early; deep pink or red; fragrant; flowers in great profusion. The earliest of the large hyacinth flowering varieties.			
	12-18"	2.00	
	18-24"	3.00	
	2-3'	4.50	
	3-4'	5.50	
	4-5'	6.50	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	10.00	
Pink Pearl , A very fine variety, double. The flowers are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, borne in raceme-like clusters of three or four flowers which are fairly double, having about 14 rather large petals. The color is a good pink, deeper on the outside of the petals but very much lighter in fact almost white toward the center inside. It is a free bloomer and the flowers open fully just as the leaves commence to develop. Another thing about this variety is that the flowers seem, as a general rule, to have one style. The sepals are about five and are green.			
	2-3'	5.00	\$40.00
	3-4'	6.00	50.00
	4-5'	7.00	60.00
	5-6'	8.00	70.00
Rosea , Rose; late; double flowers, vigorous; a spreading sort; a good lane, shade or street tree.	6-12"	2.00	15.00
	12-18"	2.50	20.00
	18-24"	3.00	25.00
	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
	9-10'	17.50	
	10-11'	20.00	



	Size	Each	Ten
Rosea-Hollandi , Color as above sort, but habit of growth is different, namely, vase-shaped.	18-24''	\$ 3.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	8.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
	9-10'	20.00	
Ruth Wohlert , Blush, mid-season, spreading. An extra good sort with double flowers of attractive tint, new.	12-18''	2.00	\$17.50
	18-24''	3.00	27.50
	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.50	45.00
	4-5'	6.50	55.00
	5-6'	7.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
Yama Zakura (Sargenti), Single, large purple flowers, early, Spring foliage purple, green in Summer, a popular sort.	6-12''	1.50	
	12-18''	2.00	
	18-24''	2.50	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	8-9'	10.00	
Sekizan-Zakura (Kwansan), Old rose; late; spreading; bushy. A good sort. Large drooping heavy flowers; very double. The color is deep pink, changing to old rose; one of the deepest colored varieties, and possibly one of the most popular. In Washington, D. C., it is one of the most striking sorts.	6-12''	1.50	
	12-18''	2.50	
	18-24''	3.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	6.00	50.00
	5-6'	7.50	70.00
	6-7'	8.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	7-8'	15.00	
Extra heavy.....			

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

	Size	Each	Ten
Serrulata Albo-Rosea (Shirofugen) Vigorous; light pink; large double flowers.	18-24''	\$ 3.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.50	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	10.00	
	7-8'	15.00	
Ukon Zakura "The Golden Cherry," yellow double, vigorous grower, spreading.	6-12''	2.00	\$15.00
	12-18''	2.50	20.00
	18-24''	3.00	25.00
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.50	
	5-6'	7.50	
	7-8'	15.00	
Washinowo-Zakura , Large white profuse bloomer; fragrant; slow-growing.	6-12''	1.50	
	12-18''	2.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	8.50	
	7-8'	12.50	
Yoshino , Single blush, red buds—early. Also called "Yedoensis." This is the tree that borders the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C.	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	6.00	55.00
	7-8'	7.50	70.00
	8-9'	10.00	
Yoshino Daybreak , Delicate, flesh pink. Single flowers so dense as to almost obscure branches.	2-3'	5.00	40.00
	3-4'	6.00	50.00
	4-5'	7.00	60.00
	5-6'	8.00	70.00

JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRIES.

Shidare-Higan Zakura (<i>Prunus Subhirtella</i> <i>Pendula</i>), "Pyramid Form" single, pink, early, after Beni-Higan the first tree to bloom in the Spring and the first deep pink flowers of the season.	18-24''	3.50	32.50
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	3-4'	6.00	
	4-5'	6.00	
	4-5'	7.50	
	5-6'	8.00	
Extra heavy			
Extra heavy			



Shidare-Higan Zakura—Continued.

	Size	Each	Ten
Extra choice and bushy.....	5-6'	\$10.00	
	6-7'	10.00	
Extra choice and bushy.....	6-7'	15.00	
	7-8'	12.50	
Extra choice and bushy.....	7-8'	17.50	
	8-9'	15.00	
Extra choice and bushy.....	8-9'	20.00	
Seedlings.....	9-10'	15.00	

Shidare-Higan Zakura, "Standard Form"

(umbrella-shaped), generally on bare stems 4 to 6 feet high. 2 year head.....

8.50 \$75.00

3 year head.....

10.00

Extra choice plants.....

15.00

Wohlert's Double Flowering Weeping, new.

Habit of growth fairly regular, and the shape of the tree as it develops resembles a striking and open umbrella. The double-rose-pink flowers are large, the color of Sekizan or Kofugen, and of similar size.

1 year head, 3-4 ft. stem.....

10.00

1 year head, 4-5 ft. stem.....

12.00

1 year head, 5-6 ft. stem.....

15.00

Ornamental Flowering Crabs

	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Arnoldiana (Arnold C.) Semi-double; pink; early flowering; splendid foliage; yellow fruit; a popular sort.	3-4'	\$ 1.50	\$12.00
Very bushy.....	4-5'	3.50	30.00
Light stock.....	4-5'	2.00	15.00
Bushy and heavy.....	5-6'	4.00	35.00
Extra heavy.....	6-7'	5.00	45.00
Specimen stock.....	7-8'	7.50	70.00
Light, well branched, but not heavy specimens.....	8-9'	7.00	60.00
Malus Atrosanguinea (Carmine C.) Single; red; bush form; early flowering. This is my personal preference; it may be used in varied positions. Absolutely the most showy of the lot. Adapted for hedge planting or screens.	12-18"	.50	4.00
	18-24"	.75	6.00
	2-3'	1.00	7.50
	3-4'	1.25	10.00
Very bushy and heavy.....	3-4'	2.50	20.00
Very bushy and heavy.....	4-5'	3.50	30.00
Very bushy and heavy.....	5-6'	4.50	40.00
Very bushy and heavy.....	6-7'	5.50	50.00
Very bushy and heavy.....	7-8'	7.50	60.00
Transplanted 1928, good roots; light stock but well branched.	7-8'	5.00	45.00
Extra heavy specimens, 6-8 ft. wide.....	10-12'	50.00	
Malus Augustifolia , Double; pink; fragrant; large flowers similar to Bechtels but a deeper pink; glossy foliage. The tree is of symmetrical growth and the ones we are offering are beautiful, shapely, low standards with a trunk 30 to 36 inches high, with broad heads.....		10.00	
Malus Baccata , Single; white; fragrant; upright tree-like growth; brightly colored, fragrant, fruit good for jelly besides being ornamental. Well branched, straight.....	18-24"	1.00	7.50
Well branched, straight.....	2-3'	1.50	10.00
Well branched, straight.....	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	40.00
	7-8'	6.00	50.00
	8-9'	7.50	60.00



	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Bechtels , Double; pink; fragrant; late flowering. The well-known popular sort. Standards or tree form.			
Extra heavy, bushy tops.....	3-4'	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	5.00	40.00
	6-7'	7.00	60.00
	7-8'	8.00	75.00
Malus Cerasifera (Cherry C.) White; single flowers; fragrant.	5-6'	3.00	25.00
	6-7'	3.50	30.00
	7-8'	4.00	35.00
Malus Coronaria , Double flowering; pink; fragrant. New.	5-6'	4.00	
	7-8'	7.50	
Malus Dr. Van Fleet , Pink.	6-12''	.50	
	12-18''	1.00	
	18-24''	1.50	
	4-5'	3.00	
	5-6'	4.00	
	6-7'	5.00	
Malus Eleyi ; purple to red foliage and bloom. New, best red leaf sort. In sunlight the foliage is quite brilliant and stays so until Fall, rivaling Japanese red-leaf maple. During flowering period the tree is smothered with large purple clusters of flowers.	6-12''	.75	5.00
	12-18''	1.50	10.00
	18-24''	2.00	15.00
	2-3'	2.50	
Pyramids.....	5-6'	5.00	
Standards.....	5-6'	4.00	
Pyramids.....	6-7'	7.50	
Standards.....	6-7'	5.00	
Pyramids.....	7-8'	10.00	
Specimens.....	10-12'	35.00	

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Floribunda , Single; pink; early; spreading. Yellow fruit, slightly tinted red.	6-12''	\$.75	\$ 6.00
An old well known sort and for that reason one of the best sellers.	12-18''	1.00	8.00
	18-24''	1.25	10.00
Bush form, well branched	2-3'	1.50	12.00
Bush form, well branched	3-4'	2.00	15.00
Bush form, well branched	4-5'	3.00	25.00
Standards, good crowns	5-6'	3.50	30.00
Standards, good crowns	6-7'	5.00	40.00
Standards, good crowns	7-8'	7.50	70.00
Extra heavy	7-8'	15.00	
Malus Floribunda , Unnamed Seedling. Deep pink buds, opening to white, perfect habit, uniform growth, grown from one selected plant.	18-24''	.50	5.00
	2-3'	.75	6.00
	3-4'	1.00	7.50
	4-5'	1.50	12.50
	5-6'	2.50	20.00
	6-7'	3.00	25.00
Standards, specimen plants, broad well rounded tops . . .	7-8'	5.00	40.00
Standards, specimen plants, broad well rounded tops . . .	8-9'	7.50	50.00
Standards, specimen plants, broad well rounded tops . . .	9-10'	10.00	60.00
Malus Floribunda Purpurea , One of the best, purple foliage and flowers, dark purple fruit, the second best of the purple leaf varieties. When the tree is in bloom, it is absolutely covered with deep purple blossoms more densely than any other variety I have observed.	6-12''	.50	4.00
	12-18''	1.00	7.50
	18-24''	1.50	10.00
	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
Heavy Stock	6-7'	6.00	50.00
	7-8'	6.00	
Specimen, standards	7-8'	7.50	
	8-9'	10.00	
Malus Hopa , Large flowering, purple leaf apple or crab. Very hardy and prolific bloomer, purple flowers.	6-12''	.75	5.00
	12-18''	1.00	7.50
	6-7'	4.00	
	7-8'	6.00	
	8-9'	7.50	
Malus Ioensis , "Prairie Crab," large single, pink, fragrant, late flowering, grows wild in many states, including Penna., but is well worth garden room, although too vigorous for a small garden.	18-24''	1.00	9.00
	2-3'	1.50	10.00
	3-4'	2.00	15.00
Specimen	6-7'	5.00	45.00
Specimen	7-8'	7.50	65.00



	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Micromalus , Flowers pink tint; single; dwarf habit. An extra choice sort. New. Will be the best seller as soon as it becomes well known. Compact growth, vase form.	12-18"	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50
	18-24"	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	8.50	75.00
	7-8'	10.00	

Malus Niedzwetzkyana , Purple leaf and bloom, large flowers and fruit good to eat. The first purple-leaf sort known.	4-5'	2.50	20.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
	6-7'	4.00	35.00
	8-9'	5.00	40.00

Malus Parkmani (Parkman C.) Double; pink. A dwarf tree; very slow growing; just right for small gardens; very hardy; flowers an exceptionally lovely pink. Prolific.	6-12"	.75	5.00
	12-18"	1.00	7.50
	18-24"	1.50	10.00
	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
	5-6'	4.50	40.00
	6-7'	5.00	45.00
	7-8'	7.50	70.00
	8-9'	10.00	90.00

Malus "Red Tip." New. Purple flowers. Strong grower.	18-24"	1.00	8.00
	2-3'	1.50	10.00
	6-7'	4.00	35.00
	7-8'	6.00	50.00

Malus Sargentii , Dwarf; white, abundant showy red fruit. A sort for the small garden and a great favorite with me on account of the bright fruit, and with the birds equally popular. Low growing and spreading habit, almost creeping. Just the sort for rockeries and small gardens. One of the most striking varieties. Positively true to name.	6-12"	1.00	7.50
	12-18"	1.50	12.00
	2-3'	3.00	25.00

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Malus Sargentii — <i>Continued.</i>	Size	Each	Ten
Broad and bushy, developing into the typical spreading dwarf tree so famous.	4-5'	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
	5-6'	6.00	56.00
	6-7'	8.00	75.00
 Malus Scheideckeri , Double; pink; free flowering; fruit excellent for jelly. One of the most conspicuous pink flowering trees in early Spring; very hardy.			
Strong bushy stock.	3-4'	1.50	
Strong bushy stock.	4-5'	2.50	
Strong bushy stock.	5-6'	3.50	
Strong bushy stock.	6-7'	5.00	
Strong bushy stock.	7-8'	7.50	
Choice specimens 10-12 ft. high, 7-8 ft. wide.		50.00	
 Malus Sieboldi-Arborescens , Tall; white flowers; red fruit in abundance; very much like Sargentii, but more vigorous and taller growing.			
	4-5'	2.50	
	5-6'	3.50	
	6-7'	4.00	
	7-8'	4.50	
	8-9'	5.50	
	9-10'	7.50	
 Malus Sieboldi-Calocarpa , White flowers; red fruit; very choice.			
	3-4'	2.00	
	4-5'	2.50	
	5-6'	3.50	
	6-7'	4.00	
	7-8'	5.00	
	8-9'	7.50	
 Malus Spectabilis , Very large double pink flowers, profusely produced. A rare sort; very choice.			
	12-18''	.75	6.00
	18-24''	1.00	7.50
	2-3'	1.50	12.00
	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
Specimen.	6-7'	7.50	70.00
Specimen.	7-8'	10.00	90.00
 Malus Theifera . Used for tea-making in China; lovely pink bloom; glossy foliage; upright habit. (Not the tea plant, but a Chinese substitute.)			
	6-12''	1.00	7.50
	12-18''	1.50	12.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	7.50	70.00

The Garden Nurseries—Narberth, Pa.

	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Toringo (Sieboldi). Somewhat like Sargentii, but a more vigorous grower. White flowers; low growing; quantities of showy red fruit, loved by the birds. Good for low hedges.	6-12"	\$.50	\$ 4.00
	12-18"	.75	6.00
	18-24"	1.00	8.00
	2-3'	1.50	12.00
	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	8-9'	7.50	70.00

Weeping Apple, "Malus Eva Rathka." Forms a perfect tent and produces good large edible apples. A very picturesque tree on account of its very irregular habit, quite Japanese.

Pyramids.....	2-3'	2.00	
Pyramids.....	3-4'	3.00	
Pyramids.....	4-5'	5.00	
Pyramids.....	5-6'	6.00	
Standards, 1 yr. head.....		5.00	

**Weeping Crab, "Malus Floribunda Excel-
lencia Theil."** Pink single flowers produced in early Spring.

Pyramids.....	4-5'	4.00
Standards, 1 yr. head.....		4.00

Ornamental Trees

APRICOT, Flowering (Japanese).

Mume Dawn , large and beautiful double pink.	4-5'	3.50	
	5-6'	4.00	

Early Double Pink, two or three weeks earlier than Dawn.

	4-5'	3.50	
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Moorepark.

	4-5'	3.50	
	5-6'	4.00	

PERSICA, Double Flowering Peach.

Red or pink.	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
White.	2-3'	1.50	10.00
	3-4'	2.00	15.00

PRUNUS, Plum.

Triloba , Flowering Plum. Very desirable low shrub with a mass of clear pink flowers.	2-3'		
	3-4'	1.50	12.50
	4-5'	2.00	15.00
Tomentosa , Dwarf Flowering Plum.	5-6'	4.00	35.00
Showy fruit, good to eat.			
Bliriana , Double Pink Plum.	6-7'	7.50	

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

	Size	Each	Ten
Vesuvius, Red-leaf Plum.	4-5'	\$ 4.00	
Amygdalus (Flowering Almond).			
White.....	2-3'	1.50	\$ 10.00
Pink.....	3-4'	2.00	15.00
CHIONANTHUS, Fringetree, White Fringe.	3-4'	7.50	
Virginica, White Fringetree. Large growing shrub, very fragrant; white fringed flowers.	5-6'	10.00	
CORNUS, Dogwood.			
Florida, White Flowering Dogwood.			
Very bushy..... B&B	5-6'	5.00	40.00
Light Stock.....	5-6'	2.50	20.00
Very bushy..... B&B	6-7'	6.50	60.00
Very bushy..... B&B	7-8'	7.50	70.00
Light stock..... B&B	7-8'	3.50	30.00
Very bushy..... B&B	8-9'	12.00	
Florida Rubra, Pink Flowering Dogwood.			
B&B	3-4'	5.00	50.00
Very bushy..... B&B	3-4'	7.50	60.00
B&B	4-5'	10.00	90.00
Very bushy..... B&B	4-5'	12.50	100.00
Very bushy..... B&B	5-6'	15.00	125.00
Very bushy..... B&B	6-7'	20.00	175.00
Kousa, Japanese Dogwood.			
Large white flowers.			
Heavy.....	5-6'	7.50	
Light.....	5-6'	5.00	
Heavy.....	6-7'	8.50	
Light.....	6-7'	6.00	
Weeping, Dogwood.			
Standards 5' stem, 5-6' high.....	5-6'	10.00	
Pyramids, low bushy plants.....	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	7.50	

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS—Japanese Spurge

A beautiful evergreen plant excellent as a ground cover, growing from six to eight inches high. It is perfectly hardy and endures dense shade and dry locations, as well as direct sunlight or moist positions, making an excellent plant for any position requiring other than grass for a ground cover.

It is also suitable as a border for walks and flower beds, as its low green growth at all times may be easily kept within bounds.

Price of well rooted plants \$5.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Plant 6 to 8 inches apart.

The Garden Nurseries—Narberth, Pa.

	Size	Each	Ten
COTONEASTER. From 6" pots.....		\$1.50	
Horizontalis. From 8" pots.....		2.00	
CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn.			
Cordata, Washington Hawthorn. 30 ft. A very desirable species; beautiful Fall coloring and long clusters of bright red fruit. B&B	6-7'	6.50	
Oxyantha splendens, Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn. Double scarlet flowers.	3-4'	4.00	\$35.00
	4-5'	5.00	40.00
PYRACANTHUS COCCINEA—Evergreen Thorn or Fire Thorn			
Plants from 4" pots.....	\$1.00 ea.	\$9.00 per 10	\$80.00 per 100
" " 5" "	1.50 "	12.00 " "	100.00 " "
" " 6" "	2.50 "	22.50 " "	175.00 " "
Extra size from 6" pots \$3.50 ea., \$30.00 per 10.			

PYRACANTHUS LALANDI

Sizes and prices as above.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH—Sorbus Aucuparia

A pretty round-headed small tree, twenty to thirty feet in height at maturity, open in growth with spreading branches. Its rough light-green foliage is in itself attractive, but its large clusters of red berries are very showy, and an excellent addition for rounding-off the season with a brilliant display of color. Desirable for specimen planting; for lining driveways; or for border plantations where its bright berries will enliven the winter landscape.

	Size	Each	Ten
	3-4'	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.50
	4-5'	1.50	12.50
	5-6'	2.00	15.00
	6-7'	3.00	25.00
	7-8'	4.00	35.00
	8-9'	5.00	45.00
If wanted B&B, add \$1.00 to above prices.			
	9-10'	6.00	55.00
	10-12'	7.00	65.00
	12-14'	8.00	75.00
If wanted B&B, add \$1.50 to above prices.			

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH—Betula alba laciniata

An exceptional graceful tree with drooping branches, finely cut foliage and white bark. It ultimately grows into a tree of thirty to forty feet in height under ideal conditions. An excellent tree for specimen lawn planting.

	Size	Each	Ten
Prices:	8-9'	7.50	60.00
	9-10'	10.00	75.00

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROSANGUINEA—Red-leaved Japanese Barberry

An attractive shrub just introduced—something entirely new—this variety of barberry is as showy as the red-leaved Japanese Maple; it holds the color of red throughout the season and does not turn green as the Maples do. The early Spring growth is bright red or scarlet. As the season advances the color changes to a deep red. Very showy planted along a walk, in shrubby borders, foundation plantings or singly. It is not to be planted in the shade, but in full sunlight.

	Size	Each	Ten
Prices:	2-3'	\$2.50	\$20.00
	3-4'	3.50	30.00
Heavy specimens	3-4'	5.00	

CERCIS CHINENSIS (Chinese Red Bud)

Dwarf-growing Shrub; deep pink flowers in profusion in early Spring absolutely hiding the bare branches; a very unusual shrub; the soft green foliage comes later.

	Size	Each	Ten
Prices:	3-4'	\$ 1.50	\$ 9.00
	4-5'	2.00	12.50

MAGNOLIA.

Grandiflora, Evergreen Magnolia.

Hardy in eastern Penna. and southwards.

In tubs and pots.....	2-3'	7.50
	3-4'	10.00

Soulangiana, Pink.

	18-24"	5.00
	2-3'	7.50
	3-4'	10.00
	4-5'	15.00

Nigra, dark purple.

	18-24"	5.00
	2-3'	7.50

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS. Stock is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. After leaving our nurseries in good condition we do not guarantee the life of our stock, excepting for an additional 15% of cost price to replace free stock that dies within one season after planting, or upon the prearranged conditions of sale. Such replacement will be shipped with packing charges extra. Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments, and others of whatever nature, must be presented within ten days after the arrival of consignment.

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The Garden Nurseries

Narberth, (Montgomery County) Pa.

Mr.

Mr. S.

Name *Miss*

Street Address *P. O. Box or*
..... *R. F. D. No.*

P. O. Box or

R. F. D. No.

Town _____ County _____ State _____

Shipping Address

Freight Station..... *County*..... *State*.....

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Route or Mode of Shipment Preferred

When Ship

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS

[illegible]

May we substitute if sold out of varieties ordered? Yes _____ No _____

